H. Buehler.


# The Lewistown Republican,

## AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, JUNE 30th 1841. Vol. 3—No 38.



**TERMS.**

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

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All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.


## POETRY.

From the N. O. Picayune.

### VERY SINCERELY.

I wish I had—I do indeed.
Some little snug retreat,
A calm blue sky above my head,
Green earth beneath my feet;
A little spot, however small,
Nor rent, nor hire to pay,
Where man might show his nature, in
A homely, manly way!

I've got a wife, where all besides
Is questioning and cold;
Whose lips have ne'er reproaches framed,
Whose eyes but kindness told,
I've got a little child, whose little voice
To words I love to frame,
Nor less, because it loves the first
To name its mother's name!

I've got a friend—tho' distant now,
Who thinks as once he thought
The change to manhood in his breast
No other changes hath wrought;
A noble heart! who still hath shared
Each change of grief and joy!
And by whose side I'd walk
Again a careless boy!

How much for happiness have I!
How priceless is my all!
How little, named with mine, the wealth
Which happiness men call;
How rich! and yet, while man can say
To equal man 'endure'—
[illegible] poor—no wants but warms me—I

Oh hearts! how might ye sing in peace;
Oh lovely wert thou world,
If never pride hath been—if ne'er
The lip of scorn had curl'd;
If—if—"much virtue in and if,"
And if we could but do
On earth as is done in Heav'n;
There'd be much virtue too!

And so I wish—sweet competence—
That still unhating men;
The vanity I cannot love,
I might not see again;
A mountain path—a book—a coat,
Peace smiling at the door;
The world forgetting—world forgot.
But this—I ask no more!

STRAWS, No. 189.

### The Wish.

BY ROGERS.

Mine be a cot beside the hill;
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe the ear;
A willowy brook, (that turns a mill,)
With many a fall, shall linger near,

The swallow oft, beneath my thatch,
Shall twitter from her clay built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Anna at her wheel shall sing,
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to heaven.

## The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

## MINORITY REPORT.

Report of the minority of the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the expenditures of the construction and repairs of the canals and rail roads of the Commonwealth.

### JUNIATA DIVISION.

On this Division much time was occupied [illegible] ple are anxious[illegible] in inquiring into the contimes" promised [illegible] supervisors, in relation to ous to the last [illegible] ducts, dams and bridg- cessful, they [illegible] The allegations has ever since [illegible] ed upon to meet ple have been ke[illegible] n made which to the course wou[illegible] extrava- administration, they [illegible] rities at tense anxiety for som[illegible] In ples, for in the message[illegible] they had no definite avo[illegible] that would be pursued by [illegible] now in power.


David's Sanative Pills


### Business Convention.

This body assembled in Ha[illegible] Tuesday the 25th ult. a large n[illegible] delegates were present, when Gen. M[illegible] of Cumberland was chosen Chairman pro tem. and Col. Geo. Mayer of Lancaster and Charles Brooks of Chester were appointed Vice Presidents; and A. O. Hei[illegible] of Dauphin, and Judge Donaldson of C[illegible] lumbia, Secretaries.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'cloc[illegible]

sioners directed the supervisors, in all cases where the trunks of the aqueducts had to be rebuilt, to increase their width from seventeen to thirty-five feet. Several experienced boat captains, and others interested on the public works, who were competent to judge, were examined, touching the propriety of this measure, and all, without a single exception, agreed that it was wise and judicious. On the Grand Erie canal in New York, as was testified by William M. King, who had been a contractor on that work, it appears the same course was pursued, even before the natural decay of the superstructures, such was the obvious necessity of the improvement. The charge therefore, that the funds of the Commonwealth have been spent in making unnecessary repairs, so far as the committee examined on the subject, is entirely groundless.

The charges of extravagance and favoritism were also fully inquired into, and as we differ on these points so essentially from the majority of the committee, we ask all who may feel an interest in the subject to turn their attention to the testimony before they from an opinion.

We on the contrary, aver that the testimony shows no such thing, and we are utterly at a loss to account for the conclusions of the majority, unless they discarded the testimony of every witness examined, except that of a certain John M'Comb, who made himself conspicuous during the present investigation. The whole weight of the evidence elicited, is that the work was allotted rather too low than too high—and in no case did it appear there was more than a fair price allowed—not a single witness states that the prices were too high, except Mr. M'Comb, and the confidence his judgment is entitled to, will appear hereafter. But let us turn for a moment to the testimony. The first job which has met the special animadversion of the majority, is the repairs to the aqueduct at Dull's Mill. This job it appears was allotted in the fall of 1839, to John A. Steele, John Stine and John Ross, together with three others, but was not commenced, nor a [illegible] entered into until the fall of 1840; in the mean time the three aqueducts had been completed, and the job at Dull's Mill [illegible] by [illegible] themselves, passed into the hands of Mr. Ross. The experience acquired in building those which he had finished, at prices which he found entirely inadequate, together with a change adverse to the interest of the contractor, which had been made by the engineer in the plan of the work, and other causes fully stated in his testimony, induced him to decline entering into a contract unless a sufficient price could be obtained. The supervisor was also satisfied that his prices were too low, and this being a question entirely depending upon that officer's discretion, he fixed the price of masonry in the piers and abutments at $2 70 per perch, instead of $1 75 per perch, as formally agreed upon.

This is seized upon by the majority, as evidence of criminal extravagance. Let us see. Mr. John Ross, one of the contractors who had done the work, and a highly respectable and intelligent witness, testified before the committee, "that it was after finishing the three, and ascertaining their cost, that he demanded that the price should be raised for the other—that he told the engineer that it could not be done at that price," and "he would either have to abandon the work or have more for it." In reply to the question, whether he now on his oath, considered the prices as raised more than fair? he stated, "if the estimates are not higher than those for the work finished last spring, the prices are hardly fair. Mr. Casper Dull who resides near the aqueduct, and a man of great experience as a contractor, well known to the public, and whose judgment is worthy of all confidence, swears,—"I do not think $2 70 per perch, an extravagant price for patching up the walls of the aqueduct; the whole job at 2 dollars per perch, would have been better than $2 75 for the patching." He also says, "I do not think that 18 dollars per foot run for the trunk of the aqueduct, is a sufficient price, and that taking all things into consideration, the work being done in the winter, *I think the present or contract prices, low.*"—This testimony stands uncontradicted on the minutes of the committee. So, of the other charges on the Juniata, they are totally unsustained, and we have looked in vain for the evidence upon which the majority have predicated their report, unless as before remarked, they have set down the opinions and estimates of Mr. M'Comb, as overbalancing all the facts sworn to by other witnesses. After this Mr. M'Comb, whose bids have been so generally rejected by the Canal Commissioners, and whose estimates of the value of work is relied upon by the majority as infallible, is not generally known to the Legislature and the public, [illegible] may not be amiss to enquire who he is, [illegible] scrutinizing his testimony. He appeared before the committee, in the language of the majority, "a willing witness," for [illegible] were prosecuting the inquiry, and [illegible] on oath, (reluctantly however) [illegible] had furnished to the chairman. [illegible] of witnesses to subpœna, and was [illegible] notedly himself one of the chief instigators of the investigation on the Juniata. His testimony relates to almost every charge adduced; in most cases, it stands alone, and in all, is taken by the majority as the true standard by which the cost of work is to be ascertained, and all beyond his bid is put down as the exact sum out of which the Commonwealth had been plundered by her officers.—The House will learn with surprise, that Mr. John M'Comb, whose bids in the estimation of the majority or the committee and entitled to such great consideration, is this day an unnaturalized alien—acknowledged by himself under a cross-examination before the committee.

He had refused to renounce his allegiance to a foreign monarch, and take rank among those who have sworn to support our republican institutions, notwithstanding he has been in this country, participating in our rights and privileges, and protected by our laws for more than twelve years. For this, however, he may be entitled to full credit; but his situation would have been more becoming, to have taken a less active part and been less conspicuous. There is sufficient evidence on the face of his bids, to show that he was totally ignorant of the value of the work for which he was proposing, and that they were properly rejected. We will point to an instance. For the superstructure of an aqueduct, two hundred feet in length, and thirty-five feet in the clear, M'Comb bid $14 74 per foot lineal, he finding all the materials.

Now we assert, and appeal to every contractor in Pennsylvania having the least experience, for the truth of our assertions, that the trunk of an aqueduct thirty-five feet wide constructed upon the plan of those on the Juniata, the contractor finding the materials, cannot be completed for $14 74 per foot lineal. Every witness examined on the subject, concurs with us in this opinion; and Mr. Dull, whose judgment will not be questioned, swears positively, "I do not think 18 dollars per foot run for an aqueduct, is a sufficient price."—For the stone work of the same aqueduct, amounting to eight hundred perches, M'Comb bid $1 74 per perch a price which every one must at once perceive, is also two low for the substantial masonry of so important a job as an aqueduct. Yet these are the prices the majority assume as a standard by which the amount of [illegible] to be ascertained. [illegible] by the officers, is to say, has never been held in this State, at which there was not bids from ignorant and irresponsible bidders, far below the value of the work; and to charge the officers, in the exercise of a sworn duty, with corruptly squandering the public money for throwing such bids aside, is, to say the least of it, ridiculous in the extreme. If further evidence were wanting, of the entire incompetency of Mr. M'Comb to form a correct estimate of the value of work, we find it on almost every page of his own testimony. As an instance we extract the following, to which we invite the special attention of the House. In answer to a question on his cross examination, he said, "I think I am a tolerable good judge of work—I made an estimate of the Huntingdon breach—I went over every section, and made a careful estimate of it. I estimated the cost 177,000 dollars——I calculated to make 10,000 dollars at that estimate. [Mr. Packer here produced a book of memorandums and calculations, and enquired of the witness, whether he knew it. He replied:] I know this book, it is my memorandum book of estimates, made on the ground. I think this book is not correct—the estimate according to it, is 126,000 dollars—I added 35,000 dollars for advance of tools, wages and so forth, and then 10,000 dollars for profit." Now it is well known to the House, and will not be denied, that the Huntingdon breach actually cost 360,000 dollars, while under the management of the last administration, before the water could be admitted, and a considerable sum has since been paid to complete the repairs. Here then, we have evidence which the majority of the committee must concede as indubitable, that he was totally ignorant of the value of the work he pretended to estimate, or that the Commonwealth was plundered out of 234,000 dollars, if we take M'Comb's estimate of the actual cost, or out of 174,000 dollars, taking his estimate with his profits added. The former would be but fair, the Commonwealth having herself done the work, and of course made all the profits. Do the majority believe that the officers of the late administration squandered 270,000 dollars on the Huntingdon breach? It would seem so, for they endorse M'Comb's character in positive and emphatic terms. If his judgment is as they say, worthy of confidence, and his oath is to be relied on, then is it most clear that *that* immense sum was improperly taken from the coffers of the Commonwealth. Where it went or to what purpose it was applied, we leave to those to say who have confidence in the judgment of M'Comb. Do they not believe that M'Comb was incapable of making a correct estimate, and at best an ignorant pretender? However, we leave them to choose which horn of the dilema they prefer resting upon.

### RESERVOIRS.

We come next in order to treat of the Reservoirs on the Eastern and Western side of the Allegheny mountain, which may be considered among the most important jobs ever allotted in Pennsylvania, whether we consider the magnitude of the undertaking, or the destructive consequences that would inevitably ensue to the entire valley of the Conemaugh on one side, and of the Juniata on the other, if those immense dams should, by being badly constructed, ever give way. The dam on the Eastern side, will be twenty eight feet high, twelve hundred and thirty feet in length, will form a reservoir overflowing four hundred and fifty acres of land, and contain three hundred and twenty millions of cubic feet of water. That on the Western side, will be seventy two feet high, eight hundred and fifty feet long on top, will cover four hundred acres of ground, and form a pool containing four hundred and eighty millions of cubic feet of water. Should a breach ever occur in one of these immense structures, it is self-evident, that the whole country for miles would be deluged, and a scene of devastation and destruction presented without a parallel. Hence the importance of having these jobs placed in hands of experienced and responsible contractors, at prices which would enable them to see that every item of the work was faithfully executed.

In these, as in the cases on the Juniata, it was alleged that the contracts had not been allotted to the lowest and best bidder, and that extravagant prices had been allowed to favorites, and the majority of the committee assert that the charges have been sustained. We have given the subject a careful and candid examination, and can come to no such conclusion from the testimony. Let us examine it, and first of the

### EASTERN RESERVOIR.

But two bids lower than the contract prices were offered in testimony before the committee, not another bid was named, nor is there one jot or tittle of evidence to show that there was another bid made below these prices. Now we ask the attention of the House to those two bids and the evidence accompanying them. The first, and the one most relied on by the majority, is the bid of *Mr. John M'Comb!!!* Is it necessary to say another word respecting him? surely not if it were, we would not hesitate to give it as our decided opinion that work so important in its character as this should be allotted to such a contractor at any price, much less when his bid shows that he is totally [illegible] of the value of the work.—Nor do we stand alone in this opinion [illegible] abundantly sustains us. Mr. John Bell, an old and experienced contractor, who says he commenced on the Union Canal in 1822 or 1823, and has been a contractor ever since, a man of undoubted integrity, swears that he has been acquainted with John M'Comb since 1830, and in reply to a question said, emphatically, "I do not consider Mr. M'Comb a responsible good bidder for a heavy job, such as the Eastern Reservoir." Contractors and other business men will know what his judgment is worth when they are informed that for the rip-rap embankment, composed entirely of stone, which, according to his own statement on oath, had to be hauled four hundred yards, and is one of the heaviest items in the job, amounting, at the estimate of the engineer, to fifty-five thousand cubic yards, he bid seventeen and a half cents per cubic yard, but little if any, over half its value. He bid for solid rock above water thirty-nine cents per cubic yard, while for solid rock excavation under water, he bid but thirty-seven and a half cents per cubic yard. For excavation of earth under water, he bid but twenty-four cents per cubic yard, and swears that *that* item was estimated at fourteen thousand yards. What judicious contractor, we would ask, would propose to excavate a cubic yard below water *for twenty-four cents?* the idea is preposterous; yet it is upon this bid, absurd as it is, that the majority base their estimate, while they pronounce sentence against the officers and boldly proclaim that in the allotment of the Eastern Reservoir the State has been defrauded out of $20,000!!

The second and only bid for the Eastern Reservoir below the contract prices is that of Dr. Charles O'Friel, Francis M'Grath, B. O'Friel & Henry Devine. To verify this bid, Dr. O'Friel, an old contractor, and a highly respectable citizen was called by the committee, and after swearing to the prices at which he and his partners had proposed, he states, "I consider myself and my father the responsible names in the bid. In consultation between my father and myself, about the time of putting in the bid, my father protested against signing the contract if the work was allotted, as the prices were two low, but he threw it in to enable those two men [Devine and M'Grath] to get work." He further swears that "he lives about one mile from the Eastern Reservoir. I had a bid of my own made out, which was above the contract prices. On the morning of the letting of the Eastern reservoir, I and my father rode over to view the ground, my two brothers-in-law [Divine and M'Grath] went on foot; we examined the ground and the location of the Reservoir; spent perhaps an hour or an hour and a half on the ground, and made inquiries as to the facilities of procuring materials, &c. We returned to town and after dinner I made out a bid for the reservoir on one of the printed blanks that was there. This bid was higher than the one on which the work was let, and higher than the one we subsequently put in. Mr. Devine examined the bid I had made out, and cut down the grubbing and clearing from $600 to $1,000, and other items in proportion.—He cut it down so as to get the work I am uncertain whether he said he would depend upon the liberality of the public agents to raise the prices or not; but that was the allusion he made: I told him I never entered into such schemes, and I did not intend to commence it then; I told my father I never would have any thing to do with the work at the prices we bid."

When questioned in relation to the contract prices, he swore, "I know the prices—I consider it a hard job at their prices, as they have to wait for their pay—I would not take the job to-day at the contract prices." The bid of Dr. O'Friel is several thousand dollars above that of M'Comb.

This then is the testimony which, according to the report of the majority, is proof satisfactory that the contract has been allotted $20,000 above a fair price; and which they recommend to the consideration of the committee on Inland Navigation, as sufficient to authorize the Legislature to rescind the contract!! We earnestly call the attention of the House to the evidence, and repeat that there is not a single syllable of testimony going to show that there was any other lower bid than the two named. Do those bids warrant the report of the majority? If they do, then we confess we are unable to see the force of the testimony, which it does seem to us cannot be misunderstood. The testimony of Dr. O'Friel is not only clear and to the point, but is overwhelming—standing as his reputation does, above reproach.

Common honesty, common justice—that justice which the veriest felon at the bar is entitled to, in our opinion, make it our duty to say that there is no evidence of misconduct on the part of the public officers, whose official reputation has in this matter been assailed.

We come now to notice the

### WESTERN RESERVOIR.

And in relation to this job, the committee examined but three bids, two of which were lower, and the other higher than the contract prices. The first bid that was lower, that appeared in proof, was made by O'Friel, Devine and M'Grath, which is fully commented upon in considering the testimony relative to the Eastern Reservoir. It requires no further notice. The other bid which it appeared was lower than the contract prices, was made by S. S. Jamison, Peter Dawson, W. W. Bell, J. M. Marshall, Daniel Ulem, and Scott Marshall, the latter of whom was at that time a superintendent in the service of the State, as is testified to by Mr. Jamison. This of itself rendered it highly improper for the Canal Commissioners to accept the proposal; and if not in violation of the letter, is certainly repugnant to the spirit of the act of the 24th of March, 1828. But it appears from the testimony, that Bell, and Jamison, the only bidders of the company that were swore that *they* also bid low at the same time for other heavy work, and the locks Nos. 14 and 15, on the Erie extension, with their sections attached, and a lot of clearing on the Western Reservoir, were allotted to them. Mr. Jamison testified that "we got as much work as we wanted. Mr. Bell and I talked about it, and were better satisfied than if the reservoir had been allotted to us." He continues, "when the bidders conferred together about making out the bid for the Western Reservoir, we differed in opinion, as to the price of one or two items.

It is my impression that it was in relation to the masonry of sluice that we differed in opinion, and also as to the coarse embarkment; my own estimate of the masonry was between $5 and $6 per perch." On reference to the bid as presented, it will be seen that Mr. Jamison's company bid $3 90 per perch for masonry in the sluices, and $3 80 per perch for ruble masonry, making on those items a very striking diffenence between the bid of the company and his own judgement. The coarse embankment, which was bid for below his estimate, is decidedly the heaviest item in the job, being estimated at one hundred thousand cubic yards, every cent in price making $1,000 difference in the bid. To show that Mr. Jamison was right in objecting to the price of that item as put down by a majority of his partners, it is but necessary to state that the coarse embankment above referred to, is composed entirely of stone, on some lines called rip-rap, and on others, promiscuous wall, and that the bid fixed the price at seventeen cents per cubic yard!! We do not hesitate to say, and every experienced contractor will agree with us that a rip-rap embankment cannot be made for that price. Mr. Jamison's company also bid 20 cents for common excavation per cubic yard under water, which is a heavy item, and entirely too low. Mr. Jamison further swears. "I told one of the persons with whom I bid, that I thought we had been mistaken as to masonry for sluices and that I would examine it further before I would sign a contract, if the work was allotted to us."—And again he says, "from what I know of the masonry, I would not have signed the contract, if the work had been allotted to us." His attention having been called to the excavation below water, he says moreover, 'excavation below water *cannot be done at 20 cents per cubic yard* which was our price, if there is much water;' the remaining bid examined was that of Ferguson and Murray, which in the aggregate amounts to over $11,700 more than the contract prices. Mr. John Ferguson, who was before the committee and examined, and a very intelligent witness swears, that he has been fifteen years a contractor, and has executed all kinds of work, sections, locks, aqueducts, bridges, culverts, &c. His character standing before the committee unimpeached, his testimony is entitled to implicit confidence. He says, "I have resided two or three years at different times in the neighborhood of the Western Reservoir; I in connexion with George Murray, bid for the Western Reservoir; [the witness was here shown the prices at which the work has been contracted for;] we bid $1,100 more than the contract prices for the grubbing and clearing; for common excavation 5 cents per cubic yard more; for rock above water we bid 20 cents per cubic yard higher; for common excavation below water we bid 46 cents per cubic yard higher than the contract; for rock below water 40 cents higher; for slate 2 cents lower; for solid rock in water 15½ cents higher; for good earth embankment 1 cent lower; for coarse stuff [rip-rap] the same as the contract prices; for puddling 2 cents higher; for masonry of sluices $1,57 per perch higher; for slope, wall 64 cents lower; for ruble masonry 93 cents per perch lower; for laying pipes $2 00 per foot higher.

At these prices the job amounts, we repeat to over $11,700 more than it does at the price allowed the contractors; yet Mr. Ferguson swears that "he did not expect more than a fair compensation at his bid." He says further, "we bid as low for the work as we would like to take it at. From the character of the work, I think a contractor ought to be paid better for it than for common work on a canal—the great risk of being swept away, would enhance the price."

We have now given a fair and candid statement of the testimony received by the committee, touching the allotment of the Western Reservoir, from which the majority of the committee have drawn the conclusion, that the work "was allotted at prices so far beyond the real value of the work, that the transaction can be neither *explained* nor *excused*;" and without compunctions or remorse, set down the loss of the Commonwealth at $30,000; recommending, as in the case of the Eastern Reservoir, that the contract be rescinded. The entire testimony in relation to the Western Reservoir, is contained in the affidavits of Dr. O'Friel, W. W. Bell, S. S. Jamison, and John Ferguson, and we call upon the majority to point out that portion of it which authorizes so severe a stricture, and which, they would have the public infer, was sufficient to overwhelm the Canal Commissioners with infamy.

We call the attention of the House to the testimony, and ask every candid man in it, to judge whether it authorizes the attempt which is made to blacken the character of your public agents. Distort as you will, and it cannot be made to bear such a construction; nor can the undersigned come to any other conclusion, than that there must have existed a settled determination for the accomplishment of political ends, to report against the Canal Commissioners, whether the evidence warranted it or not. We have been thus explicit, because the language of the majority required it; justice to the Canal Commissioners demanded it at our hands, and we would be recreant to our trust to *shrink* from so palpable a duty. The evidence, so far as we are capable of judging, and we have given it a careful and candid examination, instead of rendering the Canal Commissioners obnoxious to censure for allotting the Reservoirs at extravagant prices, proves conclusively to our minds, that no more than a fair price has been allowed, and if several of the witnesses are believed it is doubtful whether the prices are sufficiently high.

Mr. Clarke, one of the fathers of our improvement system, was in the board when this work was allotted, and was as well qualified to judge of the value of work, and the competency of bidders to execute important cotracts, as any man in Pennsylvania. He gave this allottment his sanction, and the evidence in our opinion, sustains the decision of the board.

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INVENTIONS.—The Marquis of Worcester, in 1655 publishes a list of one hundred new inventions, all of which he professed to have tried by actual experiment. Among them were the following: An unsinkable ship—a boat, driving against the wind and tide—an hour glass fountain—a pocket ladder—an often discharging pistol—a flying man—a continually going watch—an imprisoning chair—a method of discourse by colors—a most conceited tinder box—a semiomnipotent engine. This last would appear to be the climax of machinery. But, ridiculous as the marquis's inventions may sound, there is little doubt that he had anticipated many of the discoveries of modern times, and that secrets which might have been useful, were buried with him. He would have been a treasure to the Patent office.

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REPORT.—"Is this your house and home?" asked a neighbor of a farmer as he saw him boarding up a pig-pen.

"No" replied the farmer, "I'm only boarding here."

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY JUNE. 30, 1841.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS July 4, 1776.

*The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.*

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to asume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truth to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usuapations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guarbs for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submited to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained: and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrans only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomforable, and distant from the depository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has desolved representative houses, repetedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invation from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and acknowledge by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond the seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in neighboring province, establishing therin an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicted government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time transporting large armies of foreign mecenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has costrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguihed destruction of all ages, and sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitons have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarratable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settled here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be free and independent states—That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is; and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independen states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed—JOHN HANCOCK, and other members of the Convention.

## THE FISCAL AGENT.

This thing which has lately excited so much curiosity, turns out to be a Bank, proposed to be called "*The Fiscal Bank of the United States.*"

The features of the plan are as follows, viz:

A Bank with a capital of thirty millions of dollars located in the District of Columbia, with power to establish branches within the States, with the consent of their legislatures:

The United States to take six millions of the stock; the States ten millions, and the remaining fourteen millions to be taken by private citizens. The U. S. portion of the stock to be paid in U. S. five per cent bonds redeemable after fifteen years, and the States' portion in similar U. S. bonds, to the amount of the fourth instalment, or in the State bonds, with a pledge that the profits of the Bank belonging to the States, shall be applied to paying the interest on their bonds and that the proceeds of the public lands shall be set apart to reimburse the principal:

If none of the stocks be assigned to the States, it is then recommended that the United States take ten millions:

The stockholders to appoint five Directors and the President of the United two; the Directory to choose the President and officers of the Bank, and three or five Directors for each Branch; two to be appointed by the Legislature of the stockholding states in which they may be located:

The public moneys to be kept in the Bank and its notes receivable for all public dues—to receive and transmit all public moneys, and to do the duties of pension agent without compensation.

Dividends limited to 6 per cent—all surplus over two millions to be paid into the treasury—shall not owe 20 millions over its deposites—shall not have due to it more than the amount of its capital, with 75 per cent added—shall make no new loan when its notes in circulation are more than three times the amount of its specie on hand—shall deal only in coin, bullion, promissory notes and inland bills of exchange—shall take but 6 per cent on loans—shall discount no note, nor buy any bill having over 180 days to run—shall renew no debt—shall not lend the U. States more than three millions, or any State over $100,000 unless authoized by law—shall contract no debt for a longer term than one year—shall issue no notes less than ten dollars—shall make no loan to any officer of the Bank, or upon his security, except Directors of Branches, that all its books be open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, to a committee of Congrers, to each Director, and to a committee of the Stockholders.

The branches not to issue notes for circulation, but may sell drafts not less than $50.

The Bank not to suspend specie payments to pay out nothing but coin, bullion, or its own notes, to exist for 20 years, no other Bank to be established by Congress, Congress may order the establishment of offices of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for public purposes.

These are the features of the CALIBAN which is to be christened "The Fiscal Bank of the United States!"

There is one feature among them which makes it infinitely worse than either of the former Banks of the United States. Hamilton's Bank was an association of private stockholders merely. Not having power or influence enough to perpetuate this breach of the Constitution against the Democracy, the second Bank took the General Government into partnership. Even this expedient did not succeed in sustaining the second usurpation. The third project proposes to embrace *all the State Governments* in the corrupt partnership, in the apparent hope that a plan is finally devised by which this breach on our Constitution may be made permanent. And to BUY *the assent of the States* to this monstrous scheme, it is proposed to *furnish them with the means to pay for their stock.*

What will be the immediate result if this "Fiscal Bank" shall be established and acquire the confidence of capitalists? *Most of the fourteen millions of privaie stock would be immediately transferred to the London Bankers.* It will become *a partnership between the Barrings, &c., the United States and the several States;* but as the controlling power is left with the private stockholders, the *British Bankers will become the regulators of our currency and trade* foreign and domestic, *the controllers of our industry, the keepers of our public money, and the masters of our government!*

Not having room now to dissect this scheme at length, we content ourself with adding, that it cannot remove any constitutional scruples honestly entertained, being but a bungling attempt to evade the constitution. Who is fool enough to believe that thirty millions of banking capital is necessary for the business of this ten miles square? What honest man can thinkthat a measure in itself unconstitutional, can be made constitutional by the mere assent of Congress and a State Legislature?

If this project have the assent of the President we give him up: he sinks into the mere instrument of the SENATORIAL DICTATOR. If it have not his assent; then his Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in a conspiracy against him? (Kend. Ex.

## Murder in the Penitentiary.

A most alarming murder was committed at the State Prison, in this place, on Wednesday morning last. A more barbarous act could scarcely have peen conceived by the worst fiend in human shape. Mr. CYRUS SELLS, one of the Prison Guards, a native of this city, and a highly respectable young man, met a cruel and melancholly death by one of the most depraved convicts ever confined in our Penitentiary. A few minutes after the prisoners had been taken out of their cells, and as the guards were part at their breakfast, Mr. Sells. who had charge of the hands in the stone cutters' shop, was washing himself in one corner of the shop, and just at the moment he had raised his hand to comb his hair, a convict, the one, too that had brought him the basin of water, struck him from behind with a broad hand axe, the stroke severing off one of his fingers, and entering the brain on the back part of the head, near the ear—the second stroke also entered the brain and cut off a part of one ear. Mr. Sells, by this time, had fallen on his face, and the third stroke nearly severed the head from the body—the axe entering the back of the neck crosswise, and passing through, scarcely leaving the least connexion between the head and the body. By this time another prisoner by the name of Comstock, rushed up, when the murderer (Clarke) struck at him, and the axe, by his dodging the stroke and throwing himself forward, passed by his ear, and the handle striking on his shoulder. Clarke was then seized, and by the aid of other convicts, the axe was taken from him; and when the warden. Mr. Van Hook, and other guards arrived, they had him down, holding him.

Either of the strokes would have proved fatal to Mr. S., and after a simple exclamation on receiving the first stroke, never spoke. There was not the least chance for self-defence—and a moment for the horrid deed was chosen when no other guard was near.

Clarke was sent from Scioto Co. for high way robbery, a little over seven years since, and has nearly eight years to serve. It is said that he committed murder before he was sent here—and has frequently given out hints to the prisoners that he intended to murder some one. The axe, being a small broad axe, had a very short handle.—He some days since lengthend it, so that he could use both hands, and there is no doubt, but he had for days been waiting the opportunity. No cause whatever, can be assigned for the act, other than a most depraved mind, for on enquiry we learn that there was nothing recent or unusual to have led to it. Our Court will soon be in session, when Clarke undoubtedly will be tried for murder.

We connot but express a hope that the Governor will pardon those prisoners who behaved so nobly on the occasion, and who would have risked their own lives to have saved Mr. Sells from his melancholly fate.

Mr. Sells was followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by the largest concourse of citizens we ever saw at a funeral in this place, attended also, by the Columbus Guards, in full uniform; he being a member of that excellent Military Company. The funeral sermon was preached in the Methodist church, by the Rev. Mr. Trimble. Seldom have we witnessed so solemn and an affecting time.

The rumor that Clarke is insane, can have no foundation in fact. There was more "method in his madnes," than most sane men on such occasion exhibit. His insanity is of long standing, and can only be cured by due course of law.—*Ohio Satesman.*

## "A Man may be known by the Company he keeps."

This trite and well attested truth was never more forcibly exemplified, than in the nominee of the federal party for governor, JOHN BANKS. The especial protege of Stevens, he dares not oppose the omnipotence of his will. And should so great a calamity be in store for us as his election, then indeed shall we be the subjects of the iron rule of Stevens. Pennsylvanians! Are you prepared to surrender the interests, the happiness and the glory of your beloved commonwealth to the hands of an unprincipled Yankee adventures, whose ruling passion is POWER, regardless of every moral obligation in the attainment of it. Stevens and Dickey will then again become guardian generals of the public improvements, travelling the lines and proscribing all who do not acknowledge the most servile and degrading system of vassalage to their own vile cabal—a system commenced by them under Ritner and which deprived the then administration of its best officers, who resigned in disgust rather than submit to a hateful and demoralizing servitude, more tyrannical that practised upon the serfs of Russia. Pensylvanians! Are you prepared for such a state of things? If so, vote for JOHN BANKS.—*Yeoman.*

## "THE BOHON UPAS."

The
Bank
of Lodi;
Granville
Bank; Bank
of Cleveland;
Bank of Canton;
Bank of Cincinnati;
Bank of Steubenville;
Bank of Urbana; Bank
of Circleville; German Bank
of Wooster; Bank of West Union; Miami Exporting co.; Farmers Bank of Seneca co.; commercial Bank of Oswego; Bank of Tonawanda; Bank of Binghampton; New York city Trust & Banking co.; Millers Bank of clyde; chelsea Bank, N. Y.; Tenth Ward Bank N. Y. Washington Bank New York; Staten Island Bank, N. Y.; Pheonix Bank of Buffalo; BANK OF GALLAPOLIS; United States Bank Buffalo; Erie co; Buffalo; Bank of commerce Buffalo; Merchants Exchange Bank Buffalo; Bank of America Buffalo; Bank of Western N. Y. Rochester; Farmers & Mechanics Bank Batavia; cattaraugus co. Bank; St. Lawrence

BANK

UNITED STATES BANK.

**Aristocrats. Corruption,**

**FRAUD BANKRUPTCY PRIVILEGED ORDERS, FOREIGN INFLUENCE.**

*The contrivance of the Aristocracy to live on the labor of the Democracy.*

The above tree only contains a small portion of the scaly banks in the country. There are enough suspended banks in the United States to make a huge forest as dark and as dense as a hemlock swamp, whose stagnant pools and pestiferous vapors, taint the whole surrounding atmosphere.

*Sciota Post.*

## AN ACT

*Relating to the election of County Treasurer and for other puposes.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.—That on the second Tuesday in October next, and on the same day every two years thereafter, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters, in the several counties of this commonwealth, to elect a suitable person as County Treasurer, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of January next after his election, and perform all the duties enjoyed by law on the several County Treasurers of this Commonwealth, until the first Monday in January two years next after his induction into office as aforesaid.

Sect. 2. The election shall be held, and returns of the election made, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of County Commissioners, and the validity of the election or return be subject to like trial and examination in case of contest.

Sect. 3. No Judge Clerk or Prothonotary of any Court, Register of Wills or Recorder of Deeds, County Commisioner or County Auditor, shall be eligible to election as county Treasurer during their continuance into office, nor shall any County Commissioner or County Auditor, be eligible until the expiration of one year next after the term for which they have been elected, nor shall any County Treasurer serve in any such office more than two years in any term of four years.

Sect. 4. Each person elected a County Treasurer shall, before entering into the duties of his office, give bonds with security in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sections of an act entitled "An act relating to counties and township officers" passed on 15th day of April, 1834; and it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners, after the bonds and security are given and approved, to give the person so elected a certificate of his appointment, in the form and manner prescribed by the 31st section of the last act aforesaid, and forward a certificate thereof to the Auditor General in the manner therein prescribed, and such certificate shall be recorded as in said act is directed.

Sect. 5. In case any person so elected County Treasurer shall be declared intelligible, refuse to give bonds according to law, die, resign, remove from the country, or be removed from office on account of any delinquency or misdemeanor, it shall be lawful for the County Commissioners to appoint a suitable person to fill said office until the expiration of the term for which such County Treasury shall have been elected, and the person so appointed shall conform and be subject to the laws of this Commonwealth in relation to County Treasurers, and be subject to like removal: Provided, no person shall be appointed declared by this law ineligible to election.

Sect. 6. If the Commissioners of any country shall believe the County Treasurer is embezzeling, wasting, using, or improperly managing the pulic moneys committed to his charge, or that from the insufficiency of his security the public interests are likely to suffer, it shall be lawful for said commissioners to petition the court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, setting forth the facts complained of and if said Court shall believe said complaint well founded, it shall make such order for the removal of such Treasurer, or require additional security, as to said court shall appear just and proper in the premises.

Sect. 7. If any county Treasurer, elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, after taking on himself the duties of the office, shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be forthwith removed from office.

Sect. 8. Every county Treasurer heretofore elected or appointed, and now holding his office under the provisions of the existing laws of this commonwealth, shall be, and hereby is, continued in office until the first Monday in January next, unless sooner removed according to the provisions of this act; Provided, said Treasurer shall give bond, according to the terms and provisions of the law under which he was elected or appointed, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty until the time aforesaid: Provided, That on renewing his bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, as provided by existing laws, the present county Treasurer of the county of Philad. shall continue in office until the 3d Tuesday in October next, when his successor shall be qualified; and at the said general election, the present county Treasurer shall not be eligible to said office, and it shall not be lawful for any county Treasure, county commissioner, or commoissioners, or any collector of taxes in any township, ward or district, nor for any other purpose, on his or their behalf, to receive payment, or give any receipt for the payment of any taxes that have not been duly assessed, and returns of said assessment made according to law, nor shall any such Treasurer, commisioner, commissioners or collector, or other person, on his or their behalf, recieve payment, or give any receipt for the payment of any taxes, from the payment of which the party assessed has been exonerated according to law, unless the party so exonerated shall himself appear, in his own proper person, and tender payment of the taxes from which he had been exonerated.—And it shall not be lawful for any commissioner or Commissioners of any county, or any other person on his or their behalf, to add any names to the duplicate return or list of taxables, made or furnished by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of any township, ward or district, and if any such Treasurer, commissioner, commissioners or collector, or other person, on his or their behalf, shall violate any of the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of one hundred dollars for the use of the commonwealth, shall moreover be forthwith removed from office, and the vacancy thereby occasioned in either of said offices shall be filled or supplied as in other cases of vacancies in such office.

Sect. 9. All special acts authorizing the election of county Treasures, and all other laws of this commonwealth, which are altered or supplied by the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, however, that in the counties of Lycoming and clinton the election under this law, shall be first held on the second Tuesday in October, 1843, and that the term of the present Treasurer of said counties, is hereby extended until the first Monday in January, 1844.

Sect. 10. It shall not be lawful for any Guardian of the Poor, Inspector of the Prison controller of Public Schools, Member of the Board of Health, not for any person employed in the Sheriff's office or Treasurer's office, County Commissioer's office or Treasurer's of any county, to hold the office or perform the duties of Auditor of such county and if any County Treasurer, elected or appointed under the provisions of this act, after taking upon himself the duties of the office, shall embezzle, misuse or waste the public moneys committed to his charge he shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a time not less than three months nor more than two years, the amount of said fine and term of imprisonment to be at the discretion of the court.

Sect. 11. &c. relating to other purposes.

Approved, 27th May, 1841.


## PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO the Honorable Geo. W. Woodward, President, and his associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the, county of Mifflin. The petition of Jacob Norton respectfully sheweth:

That your petioner occupies a commodious house, in the village of Newton Hamilton, which is well calculated for a house of public entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers.

That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers. He therefore prays the court to grant him a License to keep an Inn, or public house of entertainment there.—And your petioner will pray &c.

Jacob Norton.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Wayne, being personally acquainted with Jacob Norton, the above named petitioner, and also having knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers or travellers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to the petition. August Session 1841.

Robert Wallace, Thos. I. Postlethwait sen.
Jona. J. Cunningham, John Purcell,
Wm. Ross, David Jenkins,
John Dysart, Saml. Drake,
Chas. Bower, John Shade,
Philip Strouse, John Sigler.
James Drake. Benjamin Norton,
Thos. Postlethwait, Joseph Bower,
Cyrus Stine,

June 23, 1841.

## New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

***A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

## To the Public.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends either in town or country, that he will attend to the repairing and cleaning of all kinds of

CLOCKS.

P. S. Any person wishing work done will have it punctually attended to, by leaving orders at the store of Mr. James Parker or at the residence of the subscriber.

Geo. K. Carothers.

Lewistown, June 7th 1841.

## J. C. NEFF,

**Surgeon Dentist.**

Respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has commenced where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

All operations on the teeth performed with the least possible pain.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH,**

inserted in the neatest and most durable manner, and warranted equal to any that can be done in Philadelphia or New York.

All persons wishing him to call at their dwellings, will please to leave a line at Mr. Turners, when he will punctually attend to every call in the line of his profession. From a long and successful practice he hopes to give general satisfaction.

☞A list of references, will be given at any time called upon.

## Estate of John Fertig dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Fertig dec'd, and who did not die in this commonwealth.—Persons who has demands are gainst the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to present them in form ready for settlement without delay to the subscriber at his residence in Lewistown Mifflin County.

And persons who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber as aforesaid without delay.

E Banks. Adm'r.

Lewistown, Apl. 28th 1841.

## Estate of Samuel Cever, Dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of said dec'd., hereby give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in Granville township, Mifflin co. or either of them without delay.—and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

JOHN SNYDER, } *Executors.*
HENRY AURAND, }

May 18th 1841.

## MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them, to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

*OFFICE* at the Public House of Mr. JAMES TURNER'S.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

## J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residence, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances of his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

## Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000lbs.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30 1841.

**Democratic Rep. Candidate**
*FOR GOVERNOR,*

Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

*Borough*—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

*Derry tp.*—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

*Decatur tp.*—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

*Armagh tp.*—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

*Brown tp.*—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

*Union tp.*—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

*Menno tp.*—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

*Wayne tp.*—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

*Appointment by the Governor.*

Gen. ABBOT GREEN of Lewisburg, Union county. to be Appraiser of damages on the Canals and Rail-ways of Pennsylvania.

ELECTION OF COUNTY TREASURER:—By reference to another column, our readers will find the entire Act of Assembly in reference to county Treasurers as approved by Gov. Porter on the 27th of May last. The Act among other provisions, provides that the county Treasurers shall be elected by the people on the second Tuesday of October next, and to take charge of the office on the 1st of January and to serve for two years, person elected in shall be superseded by a the Act of Assembly.

☞ We adverted last week to the fact that a *few* of the opposition papers were making an effort to connect Gov. Porter with the bill passed by the Legislature for the relief of the Banks. As the odious features of that bill are developing themselves, and the people becoming still more exasperated at the party that originated and passed it, we find one paper after another of that party, adopting this mean, false and despicable system of defence. Do they suppose the people so wretchedly ignorant, and so easily imposed upon, that they can make them believe that Governor Porter *did not* veto that Bill? This must be their calculation. Federalism has always acted upon the belief that nothing was too gross, nothing too indigestible for the people. They will find however that this miserable defence will not avail them. They cannot by this contemptible trick lay aside the heavy responsibility they assume in enacting that infamous law. They cannot evade the consequence of their iniquitous legislation by a bold audacious lie. The community feel the effects of that unwise measure already, and they can easily see the disastrous results of suffering its provisions to go fully into operation. They have determined that they will elect men who will repeal the law, and re-elect a Governor who manifested his hostility to it on all occasions, and who will cordially co-operate with the Legislature in repealing it.

**The Crops.**

Having just returned from a visit through Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, we took occasion to examine several fields of wheat, and are sorry to say that in many field we passed through, the *hessian fly* are making most desperate ravages. The Oats and corn crops look remarkably well for this season of the year.

THE SUPPOSED PIRACY, on board the ship Charles, of which we gave an account in our paper of last week, fortunately turns out to be incorrect. It appears that on the 3d day after the ship left New Oeleans, she sprung a leak, and after a days pumping the crew and passengers became alarmed for her safety having 2½ feet of water in the hold, when the passengers and crew abandoned her, they were afterwards taken on board the schr. Ann and returned to port.

☞ DISGRACEFUL!—Just as our form was in the act of being made up, we were informed that a most disgraceful scene took place on Monday night last while a few of our townsmen were in the act of putting a female to prison. We have not heard the particulars or the principal perpetrators of the shocking affair, but if it is as bad as represented they shall hear from us hereafter.

☞ We see that notorious blackleg Thaddeus Stevens has been figuring largely in a meeting of Pennsylvanians assembled at Washington city for the purpose of raising $100,000 to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Harrison or be given to his family. We have no objection to see any mark of respect paid to the memory of the late President or any act of liberality towards his bereaved family. We must respectfully however protest in the name of our state against Thaddeus Stevens, Theophilus Fenn and John M'Glaughlin, (three conspicuous characters in the meeting) palming themselves off as Pennsylvanians, Pennsylvania has not the disgrace of giving birth to any of the whig lions above mentioned. We also observe that the distinguished orator and statesman representing this District in congress made some very apt and eloquent remarks. Go it General, two more years will extinguish you.

**M'Veytown Celebration.**

At a meeting of the WASHINGTON GUARDS, held at their Armory, in convention with the citizens, on Tuesday evening June 22nd., Lieut. NEICE, in the chair. The following preliminary arrangements were adopted for celebrating the approaching Anniveisary of American Indepennence at the ISLAND GROVE, on Saturday the 3d (Sunday being the 4th) of July.

On motion, the following committees were appointed.

*Committee of superintendence,*—John Macklin, Samuel Lower, John M'Kinstry W. S. Jacobs and A. P. Lusk.

*Commt. of Invitation*—D. M. Dull, T. F. M'Coy and D. H. Lusk.

*Commt. to prepare Toasts*—Jno. Hamer, G. W. Brehman, Dr. A. Rothrock and H. Johnston.

*Commt. to procure an Orator & a person to read the Declaration of Independence*—Michael Criswell, J. c. Montgomery and J. G. M'coy.

*Martials of the day*—John Ross, W. P. Floyd and Isaac Haines.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers and published in both of the Lewistown papers.

MATHIAS NEICE, *Pres't.*
D. H. LUSK, *Sec't'y.*

*For the Lewistown Republican.*

**Geographical Enigma.**

(ACROSTICAL.)

To the Youth [illegible] Lewistown.

I am [illegible]

My 1 15 13 5 15 5 is a quadruped found in South America.
My 2 10 6 14 14 is a large animal found in India.
My 3 11 13 5 6 is a bird common in Pennsylvania.
My 4 7 1 14 is a fish inhabiting the rivers of Europe.
My 5 13 5 12 is an Egyptian bird.
My 6 5 6 24 16 5 8 8 14 3 is a bird found in Europe
My 7 10 9 15 8 5 is an animal found in the Island of Corsica.
My 8 5 11 6 is a quadruped inhabiting Asia and Africa.
My 9 14 1 16 11 is a lizard found in both Continents.
My 10 11 8 8 14 3 is a bird common in Germany.
My 11 3 5 11 8 14 is a bird inhabiting Asia, Europe and America.
My 12 14 2 8 is an animal found chiefly in the polar regions.
My 13 7 4 9 14 3 is a quadruped found in Europe and America.
My 14 8 16 is an American animal.
My 15 6 2 1 11 6 4 7 is a serpent inhabiting Guinea
My 16 5 8 4 14 14 3 is a bird common throughout the United States.
My whole is a splendid American bird.

A. G. G.

Union Township June, 18, 1841.

*For the Republican*

Answer to Enigma of last week.

FANNY ESSLER.—Solutions—Flea, Alley, Near, Lease, Less.

*Exercise on Punctuation.*

I saw a Peacock. with a fiery tail
I saw a blazing Star, that dropt down hail
I saw a cloud begirt with ivy round
I saw a sturdy oak. creep on the ground
I saw a pismire swallow up a whale
I saw the brackish sea brimful of ale
I saw a vial glass sixteen yards deep
I saw a well, full of mens tears that wept
I saw men's eyes all on a flame of fire
I saw a house high as the moon and higher
I saw the radiant sun even at midnight
I saw the man who saw this dreadful sight.
The above is strictly true when pointed out correctly.

O. P. H.

Lewistown June 23d 1841.

# 3d of July,

(THE FOTRTH COMING ON SUNDAY.)

**Democratic Meeting.**

Monday evening June 21st agreeable to adjournment a number of citizens met at the public house of Capt. D. Eisenbise when *William Shimp* was called to the chair, and *Thos. McClure* appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a genaral committee of arrangement viz :—

*Borough*–James Burns, D. C. Freeburn, Charles Ritz, Thos. McClure, S. W. Stewart. Jas. Benner, Jas. A. Cunningham, Wm. Orner, William Shimp, Robert McClintic, Daniel Eisenbise, James Turner, Alexander Osborne, Jacob Smith John L. Porter, Jacob Bearly, R. C. Hale, Francis Thompson Lewis T. Hoover, John Clark James Edminston and John S. M'Ewen.

*Derry Tp.*—John Allbright, C Hoover, Sr., M. Kelley, Lewis Jones and Francis Boggs.

*Decatur tp*—Jonathan Hough. Jas. Nixon David Muttersbaugh and John Stroup.

*Armagh tp*—John B. Taylor, Geo. Bell. John Kibe, William Purcely and Thomas Jacobs.

*Brown tp*—Jacob Lotz, Josiah Kerr, John Henry and Samuel Kyle.

*Union tp*—Mrj William Wilson, Dr. G, V. Mitchell and James Alexander.

*Menno tp*—Andrew Wise, Isaiah Copelin and James Hemphill.

*Wayne tp*—John Purcell, William Wilson, Henry Bowers and David Jenkins.

*Oliver tp*—John Ross, Hugh M'Kee, Cyrus Stine, Christian Stoner and William Butterbaugh,

*Granville tp*—William Caldwell. Capt David Hough, M T Mays Andrew M'Kee and A C Wilson.

After which the meeting adjourned.

Tuesday morning, June 22nd, committee of Arrangements met, and made the following arrangements for the approaching celebration,

On Motion, Resolved, That James Turner, James Burns, D. C. Freeburn, Tho. M'clure, James Edminston, Charles Ritz, David Hammaker & Daniel Eisenbise, be a committee to provide a dinner for the occasion.

Committee to select the ground for celebration, to appoint canoneers, and make other necessary arrangements—S. W. Stewart, William Shimp, James Benner, Jacob Smith Dr. L T Hoover, Alexander Osbourne, Jacob Bearly, William Orner and John R McDowell.

Committee to prepare toasts—to invite Revolutionary Soldiers—to procure an Orator of the day, and reader of the Declaration of Independence, R. C. Hale, Dr. Jos. B. Ard, Dr. J. c. Reynolds, Maj David Cummings David W. M'cormick and Jas. A Cunningham.

*Chief Martial of the day.*
Hon. WILLIAM McCAY,

*Assistant Martials.*

Geo. Allbright, Christian Hoover, Sr.
Lewis Stoneroad, Capt. M. Kelley,
Maj. R. McKee, John Henry.

**Buckshot War.**

The efforts of Ritner, Stevens, Burrows & Co to treat the election of 1838 as if it had not been held, cost the commonwealth the handsome little sum of

**147,000 DOLLARS,**

and now they have the impudence to charge it as a part of the expenditures of David R. Porters administration. Was ever such audacity heard of? Squander $147,000 of the peoples money in attempting to destroy our state government and then attempt to shift the odium of such an expenditure on to others.

This rediculous attempt at gross deception must be the offspring of the addled pate of Mr. Isaac Lightner; none but a man who deliberately falsified public records falsehood, [illegible] shallow

Talking about *falsehoods*, puts us in mind of Mr. Lightner's horse currying Report. Will some of the federal papers tell us when that profound document will make its appearance? We expect to have use for it during the present campaign, to illustrate to the people of Allegheny the kind of labor Mr. Lightner performed for three dollars a day, (exclusive of pickings) during the late session and we hope that some friend will be kind enough to furnish us with a copy, as soon as it appears. *Manufacturer.*

MR. CLAY'S REPORT.

From the report of Mr. Clay on the subject of the Fiscal Agent, it would seem that he is determined either to humble Mr. Tyler or make war upon him. Mr. Tyler declared in writing, in the most emphatic terms, just before his election, that the old United States Bank was unconstitutional, and that of course, he should, as Vice President, vote against such an institution. In his message he spoke favorably of a fiscal agent as not to be liable to constitutional objections. It is inferred from the Report of Mr. Ewing that Mr. Tyler considers that for the Bank to establish either its main office or any branch in any state, without the express consent of such state, would be a violation of the constitution, and therefore the consent of the state in each case was required in Mr. Ewing's plan.

This plan is referred to Mr. Clay and others, who strike out the provison referred to, give the Bank power to put its branches where it pleases, avows that the constitutional question is fully settled in favor of a Bank on the old plan, in direct opposition to Mr. Tyler's opinion, and propose an institution precisely the same as the old, so far as any constitutional question is involved.

Thus Mr. Clay, if he carries his project, says to Mr. Tyler, in substance, Sir, you are a simpleton in alledging that the constitutionality of a bank on the old plan is not clearly established; we will give you a bill for such a bank—veto it if you dare. If you do so, I, Henry Clay lead off the whig party in opposition to your administration.

If Mr. Clay can force his plan through Congress, we shall soon ascertain what sort of stuff Mr. Tyler is made of.

It is probable Mr. Clay desires a quarrel between Mr. Tyler and the whigs. so as to put Mr. Tyler out of question as the candidate of the party at the next election for the high office upon which he has so long fixed his own eager eyes, and for which he has intrigued perhaps more than was ever done by any other individual in the United States. *Pennsylvanian.*

WESTMORELAND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

We are pleased to learn that SAMUEL HILL and WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esquires, the faithful representatives of Westmoreland county in the last Legislature, have again been nominated, for re-election. The Democracy of this staunch and unwavering county—not only in our humble opinion, but in the expressed opinion of hundreds of others of the friends of the republican cause, here as well as elsewhere—could not possibly have made a better selection. We hail them as candidates upon the battle-field of Equal Rights, with pleasure, and bespeak for them the United and unflinching exertions of the Republicans, of "Old Westmoreland," whose course is always RIGHT, and whose efforts are always attended with SUCCESS. To such men as representatives, any county in the commonwealth could safely confide their trusts, and of them Westmoreland may well be proud.

The following is the ticket complete, which was put in nomination on Tuesday last:

*Assembly.*—SAMUEL HILL, WM. JOHNSON.
*Auditor.*—Christian Fox.
*Treasurer.*—Randal McLaughlin.
*Director of Poor.*—Capt. James Kelly.—*State capitol Gazette.*

**Senators.**

Elections for members of the State Senate will be held in October next, in the following districts, to fill the vacancies occasioned either by resignation or the expiration of the term of service.

Henry S. Spackman, Philadelphia city.
Michael Snyder, Philadelphia county.
charles Brown, do. do.
Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr. Wayne.
Elihu Case, Bradford.
Samuel M. Barclay, Bedford.
charles B. Penrose, Cumberland.
Thomas C. Miller, Adams.
John J. Pearson, Mercer.
Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie.
Thomas Willliams, Allegheny.
Findlay Patterson, Armstrong.

STILL MORE BANK FRAUDS!

Bank frauds, bank villanies, and bank robberies seem to be the order of the day. Not a week passes but we are able to record one. Among others of late, the last Mobile Journal says:—"There are sundry rumors in town of grave discoveries of frauds in obtaining discounts at the Montgomery branch of the State Bank. We have heard names given, and the amount fraudulently obtained on worthless or fictitious paper, is variously stated at $150,000 to $200,000. We refrain from mentioning any particulars, until we are sure of their accuracy.—*State capitol Gazette.*

**Another Steamer lost.**

The steamboat Oregon, from St. Louis, for New Orleans, with a full and very valuable cargo, struck a snag on the 13th inst. at Turkey island, about five miles above St. Genevieve. The boat sunk immediately. She lies in water up to the main deck, and if relief is afforded, the principal part of her cargo may be saved. The Oregeon had on board nearly 350 hhds. of tobacco—the largest quantity ever taken from this port at are above the main deck, and will, most probably be saved with essential damage.

**Tippecanoe Club.**

When a certain whig (who holds a situation promised some of our laboring men by the federal officers of the legislature,) heard that the late Tippecanoe club had come out for Porter, he remarked, "you have got them—but *they are not much honor to any party!!*" Here is shown the respect in which federals hold workingmen. Because the members of the late Tippecanoe club labor for a living; they are no "honor to any party!" Well, all we have to say is, that the laboring man has a vote which counts as much as the rich man's, and has an arm which will reach farther and endure more than that of any rich federal in the land.—*Signal.*

From the Pottstown Journal.

DEMOCRATS! cheer up. The cloud which was for some time hanging over the political horizon is beginning to disappear. Truth, which has been hidden in darkness, is again prevailing in light. The acts of the federal party last winter have secured their downfall and nothing will save them.

Strange it is, but strange as it is 'tis true, that whenever the federal party attain the majority they are done. They seldom get the power, and when they do get it, they know not how to use it. Their acts last winter prove this.

We say, cheer up! the prospect is brightning. Porter, Democracy and Equal Rights are linked together on one side, against Banks Swindlers and Speculators on the other. The people have had enough of Bank rule and Bank dictation. Their jig is up, and they must "clean the carpet."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who vilified and abused Gen. Jackson for removing the deposites from the U. States Bank?

Ans. The federal whigs.

Who vilified and abused his wife, and published her as an infamous woman, and thereby bringing her to an untimely grave?

Ans. Jonathan Roberts, a federal whig office holder, appointed by Tyler.

Who declared upon the floor of congress. that sooner than vote a single cent to supply the wants of a suffering soldiery, he would see the enemies batterring down the walls of the capitol?

Ans. Daniel Webster, Tyler's Secretary of State.

Who published and declared Simon Snyder as a thief, a robber, as guilty of perjury, and deserving of the penitentiary?

Ans. The federal whigs.

Who chattered the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

Ans. A bribed federal whig legislature.

Who are authors and originators of the shinplasters by which the state is flooded?

Ans. The last federal whig legislature.

Who authorised the suspension of specie payments, and relieved the banks from all penalties to which they were subjected, when they assumed power not given them by law?

Ans. A federal legislature.

Who are the friends and advocates of a suspension of specie payments by the banks and a shinplaster paper, unconstitutional currency?

Ans. Federal whig legislators, brokers, brawlers and currency tinkers

Who are the enemies of democracy—and the enemies of the principles of Thomas Jefferson?

Ans. Federal whiggery.

Who oppose David R. Porter?

Ans. The federal whigs—the friends of shinplasters—bank suspensions, irredeemable paper, and the "Gettysburg tape worm."

Who is it that would treat an election as if it never had been held?

Ans. Federal whiggery, with Tom Burrowes at its head.

Who called to its aid "buck shot and ball" to force the people to submit to the highest Treason against the government?

Ans. The last federal whig anti-masonic administration.

Who is the candidate of the federal whig party for governor?

Ans. John Banks, the aider and abetter of Stevens, Penrose and Burrowes in the buckshot war—the friend and advocate of shinplasters and bank suspensions—and the supporter and advocate of another U. S. Bank, with all the schemes and plots of the federal party.—*Signal.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—The unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of ninety years; the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals, whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justly Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the propriety of this Vegitable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recomending it to the especial notice of the public.

These Pills do indeed "assist nature" to all she can do for the purifaction of the human body; yet there are numbers whose cares are so bad, and whose bodies are so much debilitated, that all that can reasonbly be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, some who have commenced using these Pills under the most trying circumstances of bodily application, when a most every other remedy has been altogether unavailing have been restored to health and happiness by their use. Dr. Brandreth has to return thanks to a generous and enlightened public, for the patronage they have betowed on him; and hopes, by preparing the medicine as he has every done, to merit a continuation of favors

FOR SALE in LEWISTOWN by JOHN A. STERETT, and in MIFFLIN COUNTY, by agents published in another part of this paper.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug store, either in city or country.

**Hymeneal.**

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

**MARRIED,**

In Lewistown, on Tuesday morning the 22nd inst., by the Rev. James S. Woods, Mr. ABRAHAM M'CAY Merchant of Lewistown, to Miss MARTHA S. M'KEE, [illegible]

We re-publish the above for the purpose of correcting an error that occurred in our last, and to return to the happy couple joined in hymens bonds our most sincere thank for the receipt of a *bountiful* supply of the BRIDE'S CAKE, and hope that there matrimonial life may be long, and calm, and serene as the summer's breeze at noon day.

On Tuesday the 22d inst., by Robert McManigil Esq. Mr. LEWIS HESSER to Miss TIMNA HATZLER, both of Oliver township, Mifflin co.

On the 22d inst. by Rev. c. Lepley, Mr GEORGE FROSTER, to Miss MARGARET STUARD, both of West Kishacoquillas Valley.

**ATTENTION**
**LEWISTOWN GUARDS;**

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on SATURDAY the 3d of July in winter uniform at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing 1 Capt. 1 first and 2nd Lieutenant, and 1st 2nd 3d & 4th Sergeants.

By order of
J THORNBURG, B G

*GUARDS*—You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on SUNDAY morning July 4th in summer uniform, with side arms to attend methodist church for Divine Worship, at half past ten o'clock.

*GUARDS*—You will parade on your usual ground, on MONDAY morning the 5th of July, at half past three o'clock in the morning in full uniform, with thirteen rounds blank cartridge; arms in firing order,

BY order of the Capt,
J GIVLER, O S,

**McVEYTOWN THRASHING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.**

**Ross Graham & Co.,**

Wish to inform the thrashing community of Mifflin and Juniata counties, that they will keep on hand at their shop near the new Foundry, an assortment of the best

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS,

now in use. They will give any person wishing to purchase an opportunity of testing the machine at his own barn, and if it dont perform to suit them, they will take it back and charge them nothing. The Machines will recommend themselves; THEY WILL THRASH GLOVER SEED CLEAN IN RUNING IT THROUGH ONCE, and thresh from 15 to 18 bushels per day.

McVeytown, June 30, 1841.

**NOTICE.**

In case of the account of John Patterson Esq committee of Jane Patterson of Tuscarora township Juniata county a lunatic.

The Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county have made the following order to wit:

Now 20th April 1841, confirmed Ni-Si a notice of the filing of this account and that it will be presented to the court of common Pleas for confirmation, absolutely at the next term (August) to be published in one newspaper in Lewistown for four weeks prior to said term. And rule to show cause at the same time why the committee shall not be discharged from said trust—To be served on one or more of the next of kin of the Lunatic fifteen days before the first day of next term.

By the Court.
D. R. Reynolds,
*Prot'y.*

June 29th, 1841.

**New and Cheap Goods.**

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

**REMOVAL.**
**MOSES MONTGOMERY.**

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

*Lewistown, April 1st 1841.*

**To Creditors.**

NOTICE is hereby given that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the Court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

George R. Patterson,
Jacob Cutler,
Desaix Alexander,

June 23, 1841.

**PRINTING INK**
**On very advantageous terms,**

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first [illegible] will discover the [illegible] they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 9th between Coates and Brown st.

June 23. 1841.

☞ Orders from a distance, inclosing cash, will state if to be used on a platen or cylinder press.

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Brown Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lanes,
Figured Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

*Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.*

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

**Estate of John McDowell sen.,**
*Late of Menno township dec'd.*

The subscriber having obtained "Letters Testamentary" upon the Estate of said dec'd hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber in Menno township Mifflin county without delay, and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

John Fleming, Ex'r.
of said Dec'd.

June 5, 1841.

**Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

*ALSO*—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., March 10, 1841.

**Estate of J. Norris Sr. de'cd.**

Take notice that letters Testamentary have issued to the subscribers, residing at Brown's Mills Brown township Mifflin county, on the last will and testament of John Norris Sr. late of said township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment and also all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby requested to make the same known to the subscribers without delay.

WILLIAM B. NORRIS,
JOHN NORRIS, Jr.
JAMES C. NORRIS. } *Executors*

*BLANKS,*
*For Sale at this Office.*

## NEW STORE.
### ALL
## NEW GOODS!

The subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes with proper attention to business and selling cheap to merit a continuance of custom, he therefore embraces this opportunity to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a

**NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING and Summer Goods**

consisting in part of
Wool dyed & fancy colored Cloths, Spring and Summer Cassimeres, Black Summer Cloth, Wool dyed Black and Invisible Green Cloths, Cassinetts, Imperial Crape Summer Cloth, Corded and Striped Linen Drills, Irish Linens, Gambrones, Striped Cotton Goods for boys wear, London and American Calicoes, Painted Lawns, Mouselines deLains, Black and White Lawns, Black and White Calicoes, Fancy Shawls, Nett, Mohair and Pic nic Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Handsome Bonnet Trimmings, Florence Braid Bonnets, Nun and Shaker Bonnets, Parasols and Umbrellas, Manchester Ginghams, Bobinets, Cotton and Silk Blonds, Black Filet Veils, Linen and Cotton Edgings and Insertings, Linen Handkerchiefs, with hundreds of knic-knacks unnecessary to specify.

ALSO, a general assortment of Liverpool and China crockery, Common Tea ware in all its variety, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, such as Grass and Grain Scythes warranted, &c.

**Fresh Groceries.**

The attention of Housekeepers is called to his large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Young Hyson Tea, Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

He has also just received a large assortment of
FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Oil, Paints &c, consisting in part of White Lead in Oil Ven, Red, Lamp Oil, Swaims Panacea, Houcks Panacea, Balsam of Hourhound, Balm of Colombia to prevent the Hair from coming out, with a great variety of other cheap and desirable goods all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms to those who may favor him with a call.

CHARLES RITZ.
Lewistown, May 4, 1841.

## NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

**Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.**

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mul* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

**Wagons, Ploughs, &c.**

of the best materials and workmanship.

**All kinds of SMITH Work**

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

**STEEL SPRINGS,**

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

**HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,**

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.
Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

**LEWISTOWN**
**Cabinet Manufactory.**
*North end of Valley Street*

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

*Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.*

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.
Lewistown. Jan. 5, 1840

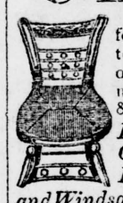
**REMOVAL.**
**E. RITTENHOUSE.**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his

**LIVERY**

to the stable of D. R. Reynolds attached to the large Brick Hotel, on the north west corner of the diamond, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Horses and carriages, and will hire on reasonable terms. He may be found at all times at the house of D. R. Reynolds.

## CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

**SETTEES.**

*Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,*
on an improved and fashionable plan,

**SETTEE BEDSTEADS.**

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.
Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

**Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccabau Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.
Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

**LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.**

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

**Cabinet Manufacturing,**

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

**Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.**

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

**ALSO,**

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC
Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

**JOSEPH M. COGLEY.**
**MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,**

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has ust received a splendid assortment of

**GOODS,**

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.
*Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.*

ALSO,
Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

**SILK AND WOOLLEN,**

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

*** N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

**BOOKS & STATIONRY,**

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH. J. M. C
Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

## LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

**Lumber Yard,**

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

**LUMBER,**

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

**JOIST & SCANTLING,**
*Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.*
**Cherry Boards & Plank.**

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

**J. A. Ewing & Co.**
Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

## PETERS' PILLS.

**Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters'**
*CELEBRATED*
**Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,**

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

**Dr. Peters' Pills,**

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamiu R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the ing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable Remedies. No 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,
☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places.
May 13, 1840.

**REMOVAL.**
**NATHANIEL MAHANEY,**

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**TAILORING,**

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

**FASHIONS,**

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

**LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.**

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

**Select Female School**

will be opened in this institution on *Monday* the 17th of *May* under the direction of

**Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.**

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, | $4 00 |
| History, Rhetoric and Philosophy. | 5 00 |
| Drawing, | 5 00 |
| Music, | 10 00 |

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.
Lewistown April 30th 1841.

*IMPORTANT PROOF,*
*Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medinine.*

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who s gent for Mifflin county.

**Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.**

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh **BOLTING CLOTHS,** manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.
ewistown, June 10, 1840.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

**J. Potter, jr. & Co.**
Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

*Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.*

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

**J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.**
Brown's Mills. Jan 27, 1841.

**Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP.**

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts—gudgeons of various sizes—sled snoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, I want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire baeks, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

**John R. Weekes.**

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.
Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

**WIND-MILLS,**
*FOR CLEANING GRAIN.*

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.
Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY**
For the Sale of
**Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.**

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mifflin Co. | John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg, |
| Centre Co. | Joshua Jack Boalesburg, J. J. Potter Potter's Mills. |
| Juniata Co. | R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown, |
| Huntingdon Co. | Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg. |

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

*Farmers and Mechanics,*
*LOOK AT THIS!*

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either wrought or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with wrought Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

**Turning and Boring,**

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.
Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

**REMOVAL.**
**S. S. JONES.**
STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET
*Two doors east of Adam Greers.*

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

*Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.*

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

**S. S. JONES,** begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

**The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith**

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS
*In relation to the operation of the*

## RESURETION
OR
## PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could be come acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine healthiness, vigour. They assuredly are the most valuable medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

**PERSIAN AND INDIAN**
*Vegetable Extracts compose the*
RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.
Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

**JEW DAVIDS'**
OR HEBREW
## PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

**Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,**

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

**NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.**
**JOHN CLARK, & CO.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that they have purchased of Wm. Coggshall his entire stock of materials, tools &c., and are now carrying on the above business in the shop lately occupied by him, where they will at all times be prepared to manufacture all kinds of

**CARRIAGES COACHES BAROUCHES, GIGS, Sulkeys, Dearbourns, Sleighs, &C, &C.**

on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms and most fashionable style.

Repairing done cheap at all times.
Lewistown, une 3d, 1840.

DR. SWAYNES'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
**Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,**

*For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.*

*Delays are Dangerous.*—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

*Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.*

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given all hopes of its recovery, and valuable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 45, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

**WINSLOW'S**
COPOUND BALSAM OF
**HORHOUND.**

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the Herbs from which the Balsam of Horehound is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore necessary to observe that this Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaints above mentioned.

For Children, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the Whooping Cough and Croup, and affords certain relief in Bowel Complaints, Cholic Teething, &c. It is pleasant to the taste and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfreys Cordial, or the Cordials so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.

For sale by Jones, C. Ritz and Parks, who are agents for Mifflin county.

*BLANKS,*
*For Sale at this Office.*